THE MAKING OF CLOTHING.

A GREAT INDUSTRY IN NEW-YORK. EXTENT OF THE BUSINESS AS SHOWN BY THE CEN-SUS RETURNS.

Every one knows in a general way that the nothing business in New-York is large, and the mere assing through Broadway habitually for several years es one with the increase of houses devoted to that specialty. Few people, however, are aware of the fact that the manufacture and sale of clothing, wholesale and retail, is the most extensive industry in the stropolis. To trace its growth by accurate figures, or see even approximately correct, is utterly impracticable; but in the compendium of the Census of 1890, Part II, under the head of men's clothing, these figures are

aber of establishments,-wholesale and retail, man ufacturers for the trade and custom tailors, or " artists," as many of them desire to be called, 736. Average hands employed—men, 30,444; women, 16,972; children, 231. Amount paid in wages annually, \$14,012,-805; worth of material, \$40,209,340; annual product, \$60,798,697; and all this on an invested capital of \$22,

J. Wheeler Hardley, under whose supervision these J. Wheeler Hardiey, under whose said to a Trib-statistics were obtained and tabulated, said to a Trib-une reporter recently that in doing this work numerous difficulties were encountered. "The small houses," difficulties were encountered. "The small houses," said he, "were anxious to make as large a showing as possible, while the really important establishments of the first class thought it to their interest, for various reasons, to make their figures as small as possible. In a great number of cases the statements were so palpably wrong that they were sent back for revision. On the whole I think the two kinds of lies produced a general average that is as nearly correct as we could possibly obtain. One expert employed by us to correct the figures of clothing houses—an old and well-known auctioneer—actually died from the effects of disease super-

As to the figures relating to the number of hands em-loyed, Mr. Hardley said: "It was impossible to do ced by over-work" re than approximate the real numbers, although think the total we give is nearly right. The trouble in securing accuracy was this: A great many of the hands loyed live in Newark, Hoboken, Williamsburg and supplyed five in Newtonity. A manufacturer of clothing, when asked for the number of hands employed, would include men and women not only in this city, but in proper to enumerate them here, being directly employed in a New-York industry, these same people were likely to be re-enumerated in the towns where they live, and thus complicate the final census report."

THE LARGE CLOTHING HOUSES. Of the \$60,000,000 annual pro luct of the clothing busmess in this city, \$55,000,000 is for ready-made clothing, in the opinion of a partner in one of the leading firms. "Of the 350 to 400 ready-made clothing houses in this city," said this gentleman, "the bulk of all the business, wholesale and retail, is done by twenty-five rms. The largest establishments in this city, in alphabetical order, are Brokaw Brothers, retail only; Brooks Brothers, retail only; Carhart, Whitford & Co., wholesale and retail; Devlin & Co., retail only; Hammers lough Brothers, wholesale only; Naumberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., wholesale only; Rogers, Peet & Co., wholeale and retail. There is an increased demand for cheap clothing for shipment to the West for emigrant and other ing classes. In this city there is a tendency to end less money on high-prices tailors and more for first-class ready-made clothes, which are refitted to suit the purchaser. No clothing is shipped out of the country unless occasionally in the shape of uniforms for country unless occasionally in the shape of uniforms for some Central or South American army. The making of eloihes for the New-York dealers is scattered all through this State, New-Jersey and New-England. As to the question of wages, it is always difficult to get skilled abor for the best class of custom work. Such men com-sand their own figures, and we are recognized that mand their own figures and we are powerless in their hands. During the dull season in summer the best enstom hands are put on first-class ready-made work for he home trade, but in the fall they return to their custom work at about such prices as they choose to ask. have a scale of printed prices, and all we have to lo is to sign it and pay whatever it calls for-or have a strike. The way they put on the charges for 'extras'— which are nostly regular parts of a garment that overy-

do is to sign it and bay whatever it calls for—ot have a strike. The way they put on the charges for 'extras'—which are nostly regular parts of a garment that overyone wants—is simply outrageous. Every time you call at your tailor's and 'try on' a coat we have to pay a deliar to the workman. Now here is my own business summer suit, for example; it cost \$19.75 exactly for the maxine," and the speaker showed the reporter the price-list of charges to prove it. "Hands for ready-made clothing," he continued "are more easily obtained, but of these there is always a demand for good workmen, and we all steal from each other without any compunction. No labor is more independent than the men who make clothes. You can't talk any 'poor tailor 'to me."

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Naumberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., in Broadway, above Bleecker—st., are the largest manufacturers and wholesale dealers in ready-made clothing. He thought that 75 per cent of the \$60,000,-000 annual product was for ready-made clothing. He thought the estimate of 48,000 hands employed—including men, women and children—was low. He was of the opinion, judging by their own business, that the large houses are doing as much as when the census of 1880 was taken, probably more, and that there is an increasing of men's clothing," he said; "but a great deal of caping of men's clothing," he said; "but a great deal of caping of men's clothing," he said; "but a great deal of caping of men's clothing," he said; "but a great deal of caping of men's clothing," he said; "but a great deal of caping of men's clothing," he said; "but a great deal of caping of men's clothing," he said; "but a great deal of caping of men's clothing," he said; "but a great deal of caping of men's clothing," he said; "but a great deal of caping of men's clothing," he said; "but a great deal of caping of men's clothing," he said; "but a great deal of caping of men's clothing," he said; "but a great deal of caping of men's clothing," he said; "but a great deal of caping of men's clothing," he said; t ing demand for a better class of goods. "Fully \$20,000,000 of capital is invested in this city in the making of men's clothing," he said; "but a great deal of capital is used which is not owned by the houses using it. Some of them use the banks and Wall Street freely."

When asked for a rough estimate of the number of gargents made annually by this firm, the answer was: "That is impossible to say, but if I were to hazard a guess I weald not put it at less than 750,000.

"And hos many yards of cloth would that require i" "house I weal the same was a same w

"And how many yards of cloth would that require ?"
"About 1,250,000."
Another interesting feature of the ready-made clothing business is the shipping of the garments, cut and tied hip in bundles, to long distances—Ma.ne, for example—where the thrifty housewife of the no less frugal farmer spends the short winter days, between work, and the lang winter nights, after other work is over, in making up garments that may be worn in Water-st. or Santa Fe, as the case may be. The prices paid, so it was stated, are about the same in Maine as in New-York or Newark.

"But how about the freight!" was asked.

"Oh, we deliver the unmade goods here and they have to deliver them to us made up before we may for them. We send in cases of about 100 garments, one or two cases at a time. Freight is cheap, though, less than 25 cents on a sait of clothics both ways, I should say, as they ship by boat."

boat."

"In reality, then, the women of Maine make clothes for the New-York manufacturers cheaper than the women in the East Side tenement houses!"

"They do, by just the amount they pay for freight." SOME REMINISCENCES.

It was the good fortune of the reporter to come across one of the oldest and most respected men in the clothing business in the city, who has been in some branch of it, as employe or employer, for half a century. "At the time of the big fire of "35," said he, "the principal readysde clothing houses were Baker, Johnson & Co., Pear et.; Conunt & Ca., Pearl st. - I was astonished to see Mr. ant's obituary in the papers a few days ago, for I sup posed he was dead years before-and Cornelius Baker & Co., Exchange-place. In those days there was little ready-made clothing sold at retail in New-York. After the panie of '37, caused by the fire of '35, there followed a period of inflation and there was a 'boom' in the clothing business. The oldest, or about the oldest, ready-made clothing house in New-York was that of Abner, Weyman & Co., in Malden-lanc, established in 1793. They fitted out the Miranda expedition to the West indies—in '17 or '19 or about that time—with clothes for which they never got a cent. That house lasted through force generations—I was connected with the house. In its last generation—but it is not now in existence. The next oldest ready-made clothing dealer was Robinson, in Broadway, near Liberty-st., in '19 or '20. He didn't keep much ready-made, but sold some, and was the ploneer a Broadway. After him came Wil hau T. Jennings, also in Broadway. After him came Wil hau T. Jennings, also in Broadway. It hink his place was near Barclay-st., lie iwas a foot, too; he made plenty of uoney and went to the dogs. There was also lad warf Fox, at one time under the Museum and at another time further down, between John and Fuiton sts., in Broadway. The Devlins came in about the same time.

"Baker, Johnson & Co. 's was the most complete establishment of the kind ever in New-York," continued the old userchant with genuine praids at the recollection, altaoush at the moment he spoke he was scated in one of the largest and most attractive clothing houses of today. "Their store was at No. 134 Pearl-st., running the panic of '37, caused by the fire of '35, there followed

dimerchant with genuine prids at the recollection, though at the moment he spoke he was scated in one of an largest and most attractive clothing bouses of tony. "Their store was at No. 134 Pearlest, running brough to Water, and five stories high filled with acting but clothing from top to bottom. Their manuactory was in Hartford, and was run on a very large cale. In the winter, when the Connecticut River was rozen, their goods were brought directly from the manuactory to the store by teams. In those days if a merhantle came from down South and had a letter from an obscure Justice of the Peace in a back county no one ever heard of, he could buy a bill of goods on it. There was a higher share of honor among merchants in those days—though I wouldn't like to read that in the paper. The fire of 35 broke that old firm up, and Johnson was lost on the steamer Savanuah, off Cape Hatteras, while on a collecting trip in the South."

SANDWICH ISLAND STAMPS.

PORTRAITS OF THE FAIR EMMA AND THE PORTLY KALAKAUA.

The Kanakas, as the inhabitants of the Sandch Islands are termed, are exceedingly proud of b longing to the Postal Union, and their stan t cm a cause of nuch gratification. Three varieties are now being manufactured by the American Bank Note of this city from designs furnished from Bawait, and the Kanakas have contrived to introduce into them subjects that flatter the national vanity, and the self-esteem of their monarchs. The Postal Union stamp of the denomination of 25 cents presents the statue of the famous Kamehameha the First, as it stands

clad in flowery robes and leans upon a long spear. On the pedestal is the inscription, "1883, Hawaii." This is arranged on the stamp as a vignette, seen through an oblong frame with an oval top. The color is a bluish black. The denominational figures are in the four corners—in white at the top and in black at the bottom corsers. On the left-hand side of the frame is the inscription, "Kamehamelia" in black letters, and on the right Postal Union" in lettering of the same color. iste give large prices for this variety of the Postal Union

group of stamps. The second Sandwich Island stamp, prepared by the Bank Note Company, is one for local use, of the denomination of a dollar. This is in vermillion ink, for the Kanakas love bright colors. It presents a full-face head and bust of the Queen-Dowager Emma, who is said to have preserved her remarkable beauty in spite of time. The portrait is arranged in a medallion frame, on the top of which is the inscription "Hawaii" in white letters; springing from this, at a sharp angle like two horns, is the denomination in white figures inclosed in a leaf Below the portrait, in a ribbon scroll, is the Kanaka inscription in English lettering, "Aka Dala,"

which means one dollar. The third stamp is a portrait of King Kalakana, the present monarch. This is for fifty cents and is printed in a bright purple color. This is an excellent likeness of the joily potentate. Its general arrangement is not unlike that for a doilar, but there are no horns on each side of "Hawait." The denominational lettering below the medalion is "Kanalima Kenita." It is obvious that kenita is the American word cents stretched out and readered euphonious to suit the musical ears of the Kanakas. The portrait medalition is placed on a square-headed shield, and below, at the bottom of the stamp, is the English inscription "Fifty centa" adorned with a leaf Secoil decoration in darker purple. The Kanaka stamps are nighty prized by collectors because they are artistic and because, like the American stamps, they present real portraits engraved with much pains and great skull. Often postage stamps have ideal heads or portraits rendered ideally, like the English heads of Queen Victoria. At no time did she resemble them to any appreciable extent; not even in her gifthood, before her marriage. n a bright purple color. This is an excellent likeness of

A CHINESE PROCLAMATION

GOOD ADVICE AND WORDS OF WARNING FROM THE

CHINESE CONSUL TO HIS COUNTRYMEN. Au-Yang, the Chinese Consul for the Port of New-York, has recently issued an address to his countrymen. There are about 3,000 Chinamen in this city, the Consul said to a TRIBUNE reporter, and to each one, copies of his address in Chinese and English have been sent. The following is a copy of the address: Au-Yang, Chinese Consul for the Port of New-York,

U. S. A. issues the following official notification:
His Imperial Majesty's Envoy. Caing, having duly
memoralized the throne, has seen fit to appoint me
Consul at New York, to take cognizance of such matters as may arise in the intercourse of Chinese subjects with the citizens and subjects of other nationalities, and it accordingly becomes incumbent on me, upon entering upon the discharge of my official duties, to address a few brief and easily intelligible remarks to my countrymen, with reference to certain matters, viz.:

brief and easily intelligible remarks to my countrymen, with reference to certain matters, viz.:

The municipal prohibitions must not be transgrossed, it was said by one of the ancients that "when one enters any country he should inquire what is prohibited there." My countrymen having come to this country, ought to make themselves acquainted with its hrodio-flory statutes, and should not transgress them. Although it is my wish and my determination to protect the interests of the Chinese (which I shall do the utmost of my shilty), yet should any Chinese break the laws of transgress the prohibitions I will by no means extend to him favor or protection contrary to what is fair and right. Every Chinese, therefore, without exception, whether he he a recent arrival or an oid resident, must at all times be careful to conduct timeself in a quiet and orderly manner, so that he may keep up the good name of China, and may not incur the coalempt of persons of other nationalities, and in all his latercourse with the natives of this or of other countries, he must be considered and reasonable and not give rise to trouble. This is a point of very great importance.

natives of this or of other contracts.

In erate and reasonable and not give rise to trouble. This is a point of very great importance.

The kindly feelings that should exist between feliow-countrymen must not be ignored. We, men of China, who have left our native soil, and come to a far-off foreign land, though it may be that we belong to different provinces or to different prefectures, by to different obstitiets, are none the less fellow-countrymen, and each should take an interest in the welfare of the other, and cultivate a spirit of union and harmony. Should any misunderstandings arise, action should be deterred unities subject has been debated in an open meeting. But if under the prefence of union and harmony, separate and exclusive clubs and confederations are organized, then, although at direct the memoers of them may presume and rely upon their strength and influence, in the end unfathomable misculer will be brought to pass. All such scheming practices must therefore be strictly avoided.

Law suits are unprofitable, and must not be resorted.

nese reasons, I, the Consul, cannot refrain arnestly exhorting you in relation to them ucans arouse yourselves and take warning.

An Official Proclamation.

An Official Proclamation. Kwang-St, 9th year, 5th moon, (June, 1893.) AN ITALIAN SCHOOL OF POLITICS.

B. MOROSSI'S SCHEME TO EDUCATE HIS COUNTRY-MEN IN POLITICAL DUTIES.

The Italian Independent Political Associaion is the latest accession to the numerous organizations started by foreigners in this city. B. Morossi is its president, and its headquarters are at the Mazzini Hotel, No. 64 Washington-square. The constitution of the associameeting soon to be held. In the circular explaining the obect for which the association was formed it is said that it is " for the benefit of those who need and wish to be instructed in the elements of politics, in order that they may get a correct idea of their rights and duties as citizens and thus become enabled to cast intelligently their votes for the success of the best cause and the best representatives of the same." The reason for having such a society of political instruction is given as follows:
"This being the only and most worthy way toward the affir

mation of ourselves and to the acquisition of an efficient and well deserved influence, the association is confident to raily all those who desire the welfare of their adopted country, and who are ready to co-operate for the improvement of their countrymen and the reputation of their nationality." Mr. Morossi is about forty years old and of an en thusiastic nature. He has been in this city for five years and is highly spoken of by the Italian Consul and also by the banking firm of Cautoni & Co., at No. 25 Wallst., where he was employed for two or three years. He is at present in the office of the New-York Lafe Insur-ance Company. He was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter

leading Italians in this city. "You may say," answered Mr. Morossi, ",that it has the carnest support which a noble cause deserves of the Italian papers—Eco d'Italia and Progresso Italo Amerand of Mr. Fabbri, of Drexel, Morgan & Co. ; Professor Vincenzo Botta, General di Cesnola, Mr.

what support the new movement was receiving from

Co.; Professor Vincenzo Botta, General di Cesnola, Mr. Cantoni, a banker, John Cavagnaro, Ionnder of the Combus Guard; Mr. Fugazi, a tanker; N. Corradi, Mr. Bertoinio, and Mr. Podesta."

"How many Italian voters are there in New-York ?"
"In New-York and 'Brooklyn there are about 25,000 Italians and of the men about seven-tenths of the number are voters. This is the first time that efforts have been made toward the assimilation of the Italian element in this country with American life. In the past ne one has attempted to base a political association upon instruction, and as a natural result the politicians of the pavement have had everything their own way."

"What methods will you pursue in your instruction?"

"As soon as the association is in working order we shall have fectures on American politics by prominent Italians and prominent Americans. We shall also circulate printed matter, but shall rely more upon lectures than upon literature."

"Will your association follow either of the two great

late printed matter, but shall rely mote appealed than upon literature."

"will your association follow either of the two great political parties?"

"with regard to such matters I can only say that we shall undoubtedly rollow neither exclusively, but aid both, using what seems to be common sense on every important question. Take, for instance, the tariff question; we shall decide how it is best to act on that question, and then aid the party that most fully agrees with the view we have adopted."

CHEAP MEALS IN CHATHAM-ST.

Two cheap eating houses in Chatham-st., celow Duane, are said to furnish food to over 2,000 persons each perday. During certain hours the places are der to obtain seats. The prices are, 8 cents for roast mutton or beef, a mutton chop or is beefsteak; 5 cents for a bowl of coffee or tea, including a loaf of bread; 5 or a bowl of collector per lea, including a lost of bread; 5 cents presents the monarchs. The Postal Union mp of the denomination of 25 cents presents the tag of the famous Kamehameha the First, as it stands the tropical garden in front of the State House at wait. The illustrious potentate wears the helmet of these peculiar to thus group of islands, which in shape alls the bronze helmets of the Phendelses. Hale

HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS. GOOD PEACHES SCARCE, BUT GREEN FRUIT PLENTI-FUL-VEGETABLES, GAME AND FISH.

The chief interest of the throngs of people who visit the different city markets in these early September days seems to centre about the attractive if not abundant display of their stock wade by the fruit-seilers. Peaches especially come in for a good deal of public attention. Good peaches are scarce, they sell readily, and many dealers say there is a demand for twice the supply. It is impossible to estimate accurately the daily receipts of peaches. They arrive in cars and come by steamboats and country wagons in such a way that no exact figures can be given of the quantity Sometimes a carload of apples will contain a dozen crates of peach sandwiched in between the apple crates. quality of the fruit last week was poor. Delaws Crawfords and Reeves's Favorites are the best the market and cost \$2 and \$2 50 a basket. Ra ri es and Old Mixons are worth \$1 25 and \$1 50 basket. The fruit which comes from New-Jerse; much of it in wagons from the hill-country arou Morristown-sells much cheaper than the Delaw fruit. New-Jersey Crawfords have a slow sale \$1 25 a basket. But while really good peaches scarce, there is an infinite variety of cheap green stuff, most of it utterly unfit for either eati or preserving, which is sold at from 25 to 75 cer a basket, and is even nawked about the town to cents a quart. This supply is the first pick from the growers' trees, and comes from up Hudson and from Northern New-Jersey. Perso who buy such fruit for their own domestic p poses invite cholera and death into their families Of other kinds of fruit luscious bunches of gra

and a varied display of plums, damsons, appl pears and melons give convincing proof of the p ductive capacity of the glorious climate of country. Rebeccas and Salems-said to be finest grapes to be found in this city-grown arou Fishkill, can be had for 20 cents, Concords for cents, and the hothous; Black Hamburgs for \$ pound. California muscatelles cost \$5 and Toka \$8 a case. A case contains eight five-pound box They retail at \$1 50 a box. The Tokay grapes bought mostly by the keepers of fancy fruit sto up-town and for high-priced restaurants. I plums, Croton greengage and bluegage plums of \$1 a basket holding about a peck. Blue damse are worth 75 cents a peck basket, and seckel a Bartlett pears \$1 a bushel basket. New-Jers muskmelons are a drug in the market at 10 cen and watermelons abundant at 25 and 50 ce each. In the line of tropical fruits bananas quoted at 30 and 40 cents, pineapples 10 and cents, limes 8 and 15 cents, ismons 20 and 40 cen and oranges 40 and 75 cents a dozen.

There is no sign as yet of any diminution in the ple supply of vegetables, and prices of them, with exception of a few kinds, remain nearly as low as at the beginning of the month. Irish polatoes cost 30 cents a peck, sweat potatoes 40 cents a peck, cabbages 4 cents a head, tomatoes 5 cents a quart, carrots 2 cents's bunch, and cauliflower 20 cents each. Beets are seiling for 35 cents a peck, table celery 15 cents a bunch, encumbers 10 cents a dozen, red onions 8 cents and white onions 10 cents a quart, green corn 15 cents a dozen, chicory 3

dozen, red onnous S cents and white onnous 10 cents a grant free or or 15 cents a dozen, chicory 3 cents a peak, grant beans 25 cents a peak, and cents a peak grant beans 25 cents a peak, and cents a peak grant beans 25 cents a peak, and cents a peak grant beans 25 cents a peak, and cents a bead, rest a neck, freen peaks a red on 15 cents a bunch, green okra 20 cents a bunch cents a bead, rest a neck, creat peaks a red on 15 cents a bunch, green okra 20 cents a bunch cents a bead, rest a neck, creat peaks and can be had for 35 cents a peak and the Eastern States, the Western birds not having the wastern birds not having the wastern birds not having the wastern birds not sharing the past week. The supply was so great that provision was muster for the country wastern birds not sharing the pound. Among ought \$3 a brain the wastern birds not sharing the pound. Among ought \$3 a brain the provision was muster for the provision was mustern birds and great sharing the pound. Among ought \$3 a brain the provision was mustern birds and wastern birds n

The figures demanded for means and poultry do not vary from those quoted in last Sunday's TRIB-UNE. Spring turkeys are offered by the poulterers at 30 cents a pound.

MENU. Raw Oysers.
Julieons Song.
Sea Bass, boiled. Sauce Tartare.
Roast Chicken. Potatoes. Beets. Jelly.
Maccaront, with Tomato Sauce.
Lettuce Mayonnaise.
Fromage de Brie. Crackers.
Neapolitan Pudding. Cake.
Fruit.
Coffee.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

PICKLED GRAPES.—Take ripe grapes; remove imperfect and broken ones. Line an earthen jar with grape leaves; then fill with grapes. To two quarts of vinegar allow one pint of white sugar, half an ounce of ground cunnimon, and a quarter of an ounce of cloves. Let the vinegar and spaces boil for five minutes; then add the sugar. Let it come to a boil and when cold pour over the grapes. If poured on while hot it shrivels them, even if it does not break the skin and spoil the appearance of the pickles.

skin and spoil the appearance of the pickles.

Veal Cuflets at La Millanaise.—Trim some real cutlets into a uniform shape, and dip them in liquelied butter—that is, butter melted on the runge. Then pass them through a mixture of equal parts of bread crumbs and grated Parmesan choese, properly poppered and saited. When set dio them in a beaten-up egg and pass them through the mixture again, then fry them brown. Boil a small quantity of macaroni, dress it with butter. Parmesan cheese and tomato sauce with the york of an egg stirred into it. Place the macaroni on a dish and the cutlets in a circle round it.

of butter in a saucepan, mix thoroughly with it two tablespooniuls of flour, add half a pint of ho. water, white pepper and salt to taste, and stir until it thickens; it too thick add more hot water. Mince very finely a handful of parsley, knead it with half an ounce of half-a lemon, stir it well on the fire and serve.

To Can Peaches.—Cling stones are best. Pare, halve, and stone them. Bon the stones or pits until all the flavor is extracted; then pour off the water from the pits, and when it is at the boiling-point, throw into it enough peaches to fill three or four cans; sprinkle over sugar to taste, or about as much as would be sprinkled over fresh peaches for the table. When just scalded, can them, placing round pieces of writing paper disped in brandy over the tops of the peaches before putting on the covers.

RIPE CUCUMBER PICKLUS. - Pare and seed ripe with cold vinegar. Drain them; then put them into fresh vinegar, with two pounds of sugar and one ounce of cassia buds to one quart of vinegar. Boil all together twenty minutes. Cover them closely in a jar.

closely in a jar.

MINUTE PUDDING.—One quart of milk, salt, two eggs, about a pint of flour. Beat the eggs well; add the flour and enough milk to make it smooth. Hutter the saucepan, and put in the remainder of the milk well salted; when it bods stir in the flour, eggs, etc., lightly, let it cook well. It should be of the consistency of thick corn mush. Serve immediately with the following simple sauce, viz.: Milk sweetened to taste and flavored with grated nutneg.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

was no news that swerved traders in either direction, but prices, at the same time, hardened almost from the beginning to the end. The close was strong but dull at

The range of prices of the day.	total dealing	s here were
as follows:	-	Cons. Sc.
	N. Y. Pat.	TON SE
pening	1084	108%
Highest	204	1077g
Pinst	10804	108%
sales, bots	53%,000	849,000
Ciegrances, yesterday	3,320,000	2,054,000
The refined petroleum market	was unchang	red.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. SEPTEMBER 8, 1883. THE GENERAL LIST.

Actual Saist | Closing |

		Account 54171		Bids.		*******	
Neme	O'p'g.	H'g'L	Low't	Final.	Bid.	Ank'd	iol I.
B. C. R. & N	80	80	80	80	78	84	100
C. St. L. & P C. St. L. & P. of	15	15	15	15	12	4634	100
Cast. La & P.DI	584	58%	677a	577s	67.0	58	3(40)
Can South	5574	5514	-53%	64	54	54 %	4,820
Can. South Central of N.J. Cent. Pac	812	824	8114	81%		81%	6,70
Cent. Pac	184	883	1167	67 M	671e	671a	0,70
Ches. & Ohio	4.4	17	133	\$ 10.5%	122	134	171
Chic. & Alton.	127	108	19534	1257	12524	124	16,966
De pref C. M. & St. P Do pref	1504	1604	15)	150	*126.7	148	41.86
C., M. & St. P	1054	105%	104%	1045	104 4	1015	41.50
Do pref	424	4204	41%	4.9	4114	42	2,200
C.St.P., N &O., CStPM&O.prf	24122	1021	10234	1 41 to 1	7.45/214	10 (36)	1,300
C B. & Q	1254	125%	124 4	12436	124 4	124%	4.500
C. R. I. & P	123	1231 ₂	122 12	12212	122	85	100
C. R. & Q C. R. I. & P C. C. G. & I Det. L. & W D. & H. Canal	1223	12234	122	122 4	100	19210	
D. & H. Canal.	10619	106%	106%	10614	106	106%	316
D. & Etto 4	284	M17.74	267	704	2217 6		23,310
F. T. Va. &G	8	39	39	39	724	8	150
H. & St. Jo	1204	1291	1294	12914	128	129 9	100
Ill. Leased L.	78		78	78	70 4	2611.70	
D. & H. Canal. D. & Isto G. E. T. Va. & G. H. & St. Jo. Ill. Leaned L. Ill. Leaned L. L. B. & W. Lake Shore. L. E. & W. Louis & Nash. L. N. A & C. Man. Boach. Man. Boach.	26	26%	25	1017	25 ta 101 %	102	25.550
Lake Shore	103% 22%	103% 22%	1013	12/2/36	1212	40.4	100
Lama & Nash	5112	613	4154		41134	497	30,23
L. A. A & C	40	40	18	40	40	50	20
Man. Beach	18	18	18	18	18	19	2,024
Mem. & Char Mich. Cen	85%	×62.	Med B.	834	44.0	W258 244	9.100
		24.14	23 %	2312	234	24	1,000
M. & St. L.prf M. K. &T.	61 1	01 %	604	5114	60	26	4,900
M. K. &T	26%	26% 100%	100	25 W	100	100%	7.4.50
No. Pac. N Y S & W N. C. & St. L. N. Y Central.	54	514	0.34	514	514	629	100
N. C. A. St. L.	0114	6914	59 4	594	57	59 %	200
N. Y Central	117%	11774	116	11049	1164	116%	15.76
N. Y Central NYU.& St.L NY. U.& St. L. Df	93	187	187	187	18	19%	100
NY.Cast. L.Df	31 4	310	30 kg	30%	800	30%	11,40
NY & NH.	178	178 527 57					1
Nor. & W.pret.	624	22.7	37	37	2214	12 kg	2,250
Nor. & W.pret.	37	413	40	40%	404	40%	1 4996 4 14
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Obio Southern	94	949	92	1974	2112	10	100
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P. D. & E Phil.& Read P P Car Co	50	50%	49 4	004	50%	50.4	17,70
P P Car Co	120	1.07	1.2214	120	127	129	200
R. & W P	33	174	33	33	82 17	173	1.52
St. L. & B. P.	250	80	30	1 30	2007	314	20
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Waussh Do pret Amer. Cabio Bank & Mer	214	42%	2114	1 21 %	214	21.5	5.37
Do pret	34%	347	334	3374	64	3.5%	9,13
Amer. Cable	154 7	1347	130 5	180%	1,004	131	10
Bank & Mer	507	807	8.7	801	804	813	12,82
Pac. Matt	333	334	33	2525	2525	34	31
Col. Coal & L	224	224	214	214	1 21	1 22	
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Total saio: Ex-dividend GOVERNMENTS.

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SATURDAY, Sept. 8-P. M. The stock market to-day was less active than it was yesterday, if measured by the number of recorded transactions; but in reality to-day's business was the more active of the two days. There were less frequent and shorter spells of absolute dulness. The temper of the speculation was weak from the opening to the close of business, although as prices declined there was no little disposition among room traders to make small ventures on the "long" side for rallies which did not come. Lake Shore and Michigan Central show losses for the day of 17g and 34g per cent respectively. Central and Hudson and Eric declined only 14g per cent. The stocks of the Northern Pacific system were specially weak, and their declines ranged from 13g to 23g per cent. Among the coal stocks a very large business was done in Delaware, Lacka wanna and Western between 1223g (123 hast night) and 122; Reading to-day was exceptionally strong and shows a final loss of only 2g per cent. The Southwestern system was weak all the way out, and with Wabash preferred the decline was 2 per cent. Union Pacific sold ex-dividend of 13g per cent down to 91½ against 943g last evening. The Northwesterns continued to decline and all record sharp declines from yesterday. Denver and Rio Graude lost all of yesterday's gain and closed at 27. Western Union was 513g and 123g Shore and Michigan Central show losses for the day terday's gain and closed at 27. Western Union was uncertain, but it declined from 81 to 80@8014. The gossip of the day ran on cold weather and frost at the West; but there was more frost among holders of stocks than yet has been reported at the

West. The market closed weak, A moderate amount of business was done in Government bonds. The quotatious are unchanged, as

State bonds were neglected, and of city bank stocks only twenty shares of Mercantile were sold at 116.

business in railroad bonds generally was light, and the prices were irregular. Eric second consols brought 95, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas general 6s were 813. Chesapeake and Onio firsts, series B, were off 14 at 9312, and Canada Southern 5s were easier at 9478. Ohio Central firsts advanced from 71 to 73@7212, and incomes after 11 were un changed at 10. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia 5s declined 1 per cent to 7112, and the incomes were off 4 at 29%. Michigan Central 5s sold at 9678. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts were firm at 9934@100, and West Shore and Buffalo 5s were off 4 at 7412. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 5s sold at 924@92. Wabash general mortgages sold at 6778@6812. Denver and Rio Grande consols were off 12 at 83, but firsts Western exten-The petroleum market to-day was almost as sion rose from 654 to 67. Texas and Pacific indull as it has been in its dullest season this year. There | comes declined 12 to 5512, and Rio Grande division

were I per cent lower at 78. Atlantic and Pacific comes were down I per cent to 28, and Northern Pacific firsts declined 3s to 104.

The Sub-Treasury to-day lost on balance \$28,008. made up by a currency loss of \$42,432, less a coin gain of \$14,424. The day's transactions covered Receipts, \$1,094.244; payments, \$1,122.252; eurrency balance, \$7,040,936; coin balance, \$120-105,009. Money at the Stock Exchange ruled easy at 2 per cent for call loans, and closed offered at

The feature of the weekly bank statement is at expansion of \$1,709,700 in loans. The loss in eash -specie and legal tenders-reported amounts to \$1,948,400, and reflects a larger shioment to the interior than was expected. The decrease in deposits (\$847,500) is \$704,400 greater than the other changes call for, and in this instance must represent a shipment of money in the shape of country bank notes. The result of the statement's figures is a loss to the surplus reserve of \$1,736,525, which leaves it at \$4,487,500.

The following are the comparative totals of the

)	statements of September	1 and Septen	aber 8	:
	Sept. 1.	Sept. R	Diffe	render.
1	Loans\$325,880.600	\$327,590,300	Dec. 1	422,600
a	bpecie	24.682.000	Dec.	525,800
	Deposits 315,739,909	314,892,400	Dec.	95,800
a	Circulation 15,636,300	15,540,700	Dec.	1 300000
i	The following soows	ins community		an the
9	total reserve and the sate			
til)	Sout. 1.	Sept. 8.	CI	langes.

\$85,159,000 \$83,210,600 Dec. \$1,948,400 78,934,975 78,723,100 Dec. 211,875 \$6,724,025 \$4,487,500 Dec. \$1,736,525 The banks now hold in cash-specie and legaltenders-\$9,260,000 m re than the sum held a year

tenders—\$9,260,000 m re than the sum and a year ago. The loans now are \$2,317,400 less than then and the deposits are \$11,704,900 more; so that the reserve required by the 25 per cent rule now is \$2,926,225 greater than it was a year ago. And the reserve now shows a surplus of \$4,487,500 against a deficit of \$1,822,255 then, and the proportion of total reserve now is 26,32, against 24,38 per cent at the same date of 1882.

24.38 per cent at the same date of 1882.

The Clearing-House statement to-day was as follows: For the day—\$122.160.871; balances, \$4.700.463. For the week—Exchanges, \$739.732.907; balances, \$31,195.746.

The custom receipts reported at Washington to-day were \$698.505, and the internal revenue receipts \$464.623. The United States Treasury received \$464.623. The United States Treasury received \$229,000 National bank notes for redemption, and the receipts for the week were as follows:

| 1842, | 4271,000 | Boston | 67,000 | Philadelphia | 126,000 | Miscellaneous | 573,000 180,000 127,-00 731,000\$1.137.000 \$1,665,000 The United States Treasury now holds \$355,079,

The United States Treasury now holds \$355,079,150 United States bonds to secure National bank circulation; bonds deposited for circulation during the week, \$1,950,000; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$1,950,000; National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, \$353,059,436; gold notes, \$749,094.

In London British consols were ls higher at 100 5-16 for money and 10012 for account, and United States bonds also were ls higher at 1225s for 4s and 1155s for 4ls. American raniways were irregular, after the hashion of yesterday's closing in the home markets, and the London Stock Exchange on Saturdays closes too early o give any quotations in resoonse to our prices this morning. The Bank of England gained £20,000 buillion on balance. At Paris French 3 per cents were up to 80.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are reported:

parteu:			
II	LINOIS CEN	TRAL.	
Third week in Aug.	1882.	1883.	Difference.
Hillions Central, main fine	\$18#,011 50,215 40,530	86,500	Dec. \$2,111 Inc. 27,295 Inc. 3,695
Totals for week Jan. 1 to Aug. 21	\$203,728 7,760,000	\$322.5 5 7 894,261	inc. \$28,809 inc. 153,648
c	ENTRAL PAG	REIC.	
	1881.	1882.	1881
Month of Aug \$2 Jan. 1 to Aug. 3114	,877,780	3,007 (2,277.000 16,509,619	3,003 \$2,284,000 15,852,123
Imports of merch	andise at A	New-York:	
For the weck: Dry goods. General merchandise	1881. \$2,645,500 6,453,073	1882. \$2.988,264 7,228,570	1883, \$2,551,682 5,905,864
For the week	#9.078,635 293,115,036	#10.214,834 312,240,931	\$8,457,546 312,542,431

4 since Jan. 1. \$302,193,671 \$352,455,768 \$320,000,971 ports of Specie from New-York: ne week \$213,000 \$107,000 \$450,490 ously reported... 7,835,000 42,348,325 10,240,946 since Jan 1.... \$8,048,586 \$42,455,325 \$10,700,436

orts of specie at New-York: since Jan. 1. \$42,271,478 \$2,497,019 \$10,488,574

Steam oats and Railroads.

A LBANY BOATS, PEOPLE'S LINE. A DREW and SP, JOHN leave Pier 41, N. R., Canalast, every WEEK DAY at 6 p, m. Connecting at A (Sunday morning seterojted) with trains north, west and N. B.—Excursion flexets to Saratoga, and Lake Georgeonte.

A.-HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT .-Steamers & BANY 111 2 RT BY DATE OF IT.

Steamers & BANY 111 2 RT BA DIET, 12333 411
days, 180 Printers of Anne 11 5 at 17 105742 102
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trians for the Voltill and West and with Special
Saratoga expenses.

BOSTON, VIA STONINGTON LINE. Hieamers NARRAGANSETT and STONINGTON daily (except sunce a) from Pier 33 N. ft., Jav-st., at 5 p. m. Three morning trains from steamers' landing through to Bottom.

ton.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

For Providence direct, and resorts on Narragansott Bay.

Steamers Hiddle Island and Massach USEITS from
Plor 20, N. R., Warrenst, daily except sundays, 5 p. m.

F. W. POPPLE, Geo'l Pass Agent,
N. W. York.

No. 177 West-st., Now York.

I EHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passenger at side at the state of the stat "h. Eastern Office, corner of Church and Cortiands ets. E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.

E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.

NEW-HAVEN. MERIDEN, HARTFORD,
SPRINGFIELD HOLVOKE, MONTREAL and a tormoliate odd at. 35-3 are are rice for 5, 8, 4, 48 19, 4,
and 11 p. a. (Smilays) (College), connecting with transact
NEW-HAVEN for MERIDEN, HARTFORD SPRINGFIELD 6c. Tuckets soil and pagrays chocket at 944
Broadway N. Y., and 4 3) 40-34. Broyciffa. Excited 23

New-Haven and critical, 41 3.

ONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

(natington, North 10 (-9):55 t. n. (4.); express) 4:55. 6:45. 9:35 t. m. Snalty 2 3:35 t. m. (4.); n. uc 178 + 177 - 151 h. 1933 t. Whitestone—7,35, 8:15, 10:05, 205 p. 10:05 p. Polist, Whitestone—7,35, 8:15, 10:05, 2135 in. 17:35 a. m., 1:02, 2:35, 3:35, 4:35, 5:05, 5:35, 6:25, 6:35, 7:35, 7:45, 9:15, 10:15 p. m., 12:15 m;nt. Sundays, 8:15, 9:35, 10:35, 11:35 a. m.; 12:35, 1:35, 2:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:95, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05 ps. 00.

Long Hench—Scot, 10:05, 11:09 a. m., 2:05, 4:11, 4:30, 5:35
6:05, 1:35, 8:25 s. m. Sundava 6:1, 9:1), 11 k. p., 1, 2, 3, 4
5:10, 6:15, 7:16, 9:p. m. Last train from Long Beach leaves
10:10:p. m. dafy 10:15 Sundays.

CITY, KIVER AND HARBOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. Office, Pier 18, N. u., fast of Cortlandt-st, Consignments of freight forwarded as directed to any part

Of the world.
UNEQUALLED FACILITIES FOR DISPATCH. Orders received for delivery of all Rinds of fraigns and mar chandise to any part of the city.

SEA AND HARBOR TOWING AND RIVER AND HAR-BOR LIGHTERAGE.
Freight of every description promptly lightered to any point in the harbor at reasonable rates. STEAMBOATS, BARGES AND GROVES TO CHAR-

TER FOR EXCURSIONS.
Steamers John H. Startn and Erastus Corning for NEW-HAVEN, icave Pier 15 N. R., at 9 p. m. dally. [Saturdays

New-Haven. Care and dispatch guaranteed. Freight for points on D., L. & W. H.H. received at Pior 19.

CENTRAL SHIPYAND, Communipaw, N. J.—Dry Docks, Machine 3 of Boller Shops. Everything apportaining to the construction and repair of vessels.

TROY BOATS — CITIZENS' LINE.— New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY loave Pler No. 44, N. it., foot of Christopher-st., deliy except saturday, at 6 p. m., connecting with morning tealing for all points North. Sunday steamer tonches at Albany. Steamboats and Mailrog)s

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

MODEL PART LINE TO THE WEST.

Via Poliscelph a Builtimore and Washington.

Trains leave from Pe. no yivania &R. Depot:

1 p. m., except sunday, for Washington and all points 7 p. m., Dall LY FANT EX PRESS, through elecuting de to Chicago, Cincinnati, set Louis. Connects for all

FOR BRIDGEPORT and all points on HOU-SATONIC and NAUGATUCK BAILROADS-Steamers leave Catherine-stip at 11 a. m. 3:30 p. m. 23d.ar., East liver, 3:40 p. m. Fare lower than by any other routa. FOR RONDOUT. KINGSTON AND CATS-KILL, MOUNTAINS, landing at Cranston's, Commedi-

FALL RIVER LINE.

For BOSTON and all points cast. The steamers PILORING and BRISTOLicaye New York on alternate days, SUNDAYS INCLUDED, at 5:30 p. m., from Pier 28, N. R. Spienda bands of music on board.

NEWPORT LINE for Newport Martha's Vineyard. NEWPORT LINE for Newport Martha's Vineyard. Nanutack, Cane Cod, and all local solute on the Old Colory R. R. Steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY Season New York on alternate days (studied) accepted at 69, m. from Pier 28, N. R. Connection by ANNEX BOAT from Brooking at 5 a. M. Jersey City at 4 p. m. Theats and state-rooms may be secured in New York at all principal holests. Frances and tecket offices at the office on Pier 28 and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELIA, GRO L. CONNOR, Agents.

The W. YORK AND LONG BRANCH R. P.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH R. R. foot Oordan to Stations: a New York st. and Desirosass-st. LEAVE NEW-YORK, con meaning fair 22, 1843. For South Ambor, vi. Phila. Read, R. R., foot Charter, Leave New York, con meaning fair 22, 1843. For South Ambor, vi. Phila. Read, R. R., foot Charter, and Leave, vi. Phila. Read R. R., foot Charter, and the state of the control of win Pean, R.R., 7:17) m. 12 m. 5.4 p m. Suidars. 3
h. m., 50. m.
For Red Sanz, Long Bearon, Osean Grovo Asburr Pare,
Sea are, Point Plossanz, Sea, via Palita, S. Beatling R.L.,
7:43. 1 J. 2 m. 24; 6;1; 6;5); J. m. Santiva M.
stooming is Josea Grove or Asbury Paret, 4:13 m. Limit
p. m. via Point. R. (1:19) 9. n. 1; m. 6;1, 8:2, 1;
p. m. via Point. R. (1:19) 9. n. 1; m. 6;1, 8:2, 1;
p. m. S20 p. m. for Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Point
pleasant. Suindars (flor stooming is Ocean Grove at Pablica Company (flor 1); for Company (flor 1); for Company (flor 1);
prof. Lacewood, Tuna River, Bacuegas, Sco., via Pulla &
Reading R. S., 1:15; h. m., 1:15; h. n.
For Commont via R. flik & Esting R. R. 7:13, 1; It a.
240, kish os. m., 200 Cov. occ., via Pulla & Rostling R.
4, 1:14 m., 2:14; 4:31 6:3, p. for Vinesank Brileston
Atlantic City, Sco., 200 p. m. J. R. WOOD, H. H. NIEMAN
G. P. & C. A., P. & R. R. B. O. P. A., P. R. R. G. P. & C. A., P. & R. R. B. G. P. A., P. R. R. Act's suppose of the control of t

Pails, Smillo, Cincinnait (except Saturday), Toisdo, Detroit and S. Couls, Spress, with sice sing cares; Syracuss and the Couls, Spress, with sice sing cares; Syracuss and the Couls, Spress, Spress, Syracuss, Spress, Spres PHILADELPHIA AND READING RR., FROM STATION OF

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST. NORTH BIVER,
FOR PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON.
At745, 9:39, 11:15 a. m., 1:39, 4,4:30, 5:39, 7,12 p. m.
Sundays at 845 a. m., 5:39, 12 p. m.
Direct connection at Wayne fanction for Germantown and
Chestnut Hill: at Columbia-ave for Manayana, Conshohocken and Norristowe.
FOR SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, BUDD'S LAKE AND
LAKE HOPATCONG.
At9 a. m.; 4 p. m.
FOR WILLIAMSPORT, PENN.

At 0 a. m.; 4 b. m. FOR WILLIAMSPORT, PENN. At 045, 745, 9 a. m.; 3:45, 4 p. m. FOR EANTON. At 6:45, 9 a. m.; 1, 3:45, 4, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Sundays as FOR ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK.

FOR WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON. At 6:45, 9 a. m.: 3-45 p. m. At 0:45, 9 a. m., 3:45 p. m.

FOR READING, HARRIBBURG, etc.
At 0:45, 7:45, 9, 11:15 a. m., 1, 1:39, 4, 5:30, 12 p. m.

FOR LONG BRANCH OCEAN GROVE, etc.
(All rath) At 7:45, 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 8
p. m. Sundays (except Ocean Grove), at 3:45 a. m., 12
m.; 4 p. m.

FROM PIER S. NORTH RIVER, VIA SANDY HOOK.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, etc.
At S. 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 345, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Sundays
(except Ocean Grove), at 9 a. m.
FOR LONG BRANCH and intermediate Stations.
At 4:30, 8, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Sundays at 9, 11 a. m.

FOR ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS. At 4:30, 9:15, 10:15 a. m.: 4:30 p. m.

For information and time tables apply at No. 119 Liberty.

1. N. Y. or at station root of Liberty-st., or at Pier 8, North liver, foot of Rector-st. C. G. HANCOCK,
Genl. Pass, and Tieset Agi., Philadelphia
J. E. WOOTTEN, Usni. Manager,
H. P. BALDWIN, Ceni. East, Passenger Agt.,
No 119 Liberty-st., New-York

POPULAR SHORE LINE.—For Providence,

Boston and the East. All call from Grant Contract Depot. Three express trains dilly (unitars accounts in the Boston at S. a. a. b. a. carlos ex attracts at the last (with naison resping-ears). Suprays at 10 p. m. (with naison resping-ears). Suprays at 10 p. m. (with naison resping-ears). Nowport express leaves Grant and Contract Depot at 1 p. m.; arrives at Newport 2.15 b. m. (with naison ears).

PANNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after July 9, 1883.

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New York via Desbrosses and Cordands Street Peries as follows:

Bertisburg. Pittsburg. the Week and South, with Pullman Praises Care at a hed. S. a. m., d. and S. v. m. daily. New York and Chicago and the color Parior, Dining. Smoking and Sleep-sing Chicago and the color Parior, Dining. Smoking and Sleep-williamsport. Lock Haven. S. a. m., S. v. m., Corry and Bris at S. m., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre and the 4n Regions.

Beitimore, Washington and the North, "Limited Washington-Express" of Halliman Parior Care daily except Sunday, 10 a. m., arrive Washington 4 p. m. Regular, via R and P. R. B., & olo and 630 a. m., 340 and 9 p. m. and 12 night; via B. and 9. R. R. d. b. a. v. 9p. m. and 12 night; via B. snd P. R. R. d. b. a. v. 9p. m. and 12 night; via B. snd P. R. B. d. b. m., 9p. m. and 12 night; via B. snd P. R. B. d. b. m., 100 a. m., 110 a. m., 1 and 2 p. m.

Through car on 1 p.m. train.

For Atlantic City, except Sunday, 5-15 and 11:10 a. m. and 1 p.m.

Long Branch. Bay Head Junction. and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 7:10 and 9 a. m., 13 nond, 3:10, 4, 5 and 8 p. m. On Sanday, 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. (does not stop at Asbury Park.)

Long Branch (Limited) of Pulman Parior Cars at 3:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday, Park.)

Boats of "trooklyn Amex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, Afording a speedy and direct transfer tor transfer tor transfer tor Park.)

Trains artive. From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 11:20 a. m., 7:30 and

at Jorsey City, affording a apoedy and direct transfer invokiya travel. Fram Pittsburg, 6:20 and 11:20 a.m., 7:30 and 10:20 p. m. daily, and 7 a.m. daily, except Monday. From Pittsburg, 8:30, 6:50 a.m., 3:50, 5:30, 9:35, 10:35 and 10:50 p. m. sunday, 6:30, 6:50 a.m., 10:35 and 10:50 p. m. sunday, 6:30, 6:50 a.m., 10:35 and 10:50 p. m. From Battimore, 1:20 p. m.; on Sundays, 9:35 p. m. From Pittsdeepper, 3:50, 6:20, 6:20, 6:30, 6:50, 7:30, 8:50, 8:35, 10:30, 11:45 a.m., 1:20, 2, 3:50, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:50, 8:35, 10:30, 11:35 a.m., 6:20, 7:35, 9:35, 10:30, 10:35 and 10:50 p. m. Sundays, 9:35 p. m.; on Pittsdeepper, 9:35 and 10:50 p. m. Sundays, 9:35, 0:20, 0:50, 7:30, 8:50, 8:35, 11:35 a.m., 6:20, 7:35, 9:35, 10:30, 10:35 and 10:50 p. m.

TO PHILADELPHIA. THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE. 20 TRAINS EACH WAY WEEK-DAYS AND 9 ON SUNDAY. 3 STATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA, 2 IN NEW-YORK

DOUBLE TRACK. THE MOST IMPROVED EQUIPMENT, AND THE FASTEST TIME CONSISTENT WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY.

Express Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cort-land street Perries as follows: 5:15, 7:20, 8 8:30, (9 and 10 Limited), 11 a.m., 1, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 p. m., and 12 night, Sundaya, 5, 5 (9 Lim-lied), and 10 a.m., 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 p. m., and 12 night, Express Trains leave New-York daily except senday, 45, 7:20 a.m. and 4 p. m., running through via Treaton and Camdon. 7:30 a. m. and 4 p. m., running through vis treaton canden.

Returning, trains leave Bread-st. Station Philadelphia, 12:01.
S110, S120, 5:45, 4:35 (except monday), 6:50, 7:30, 8:20, 8:30,
11 and 11:10 a.m. (Limited Express 18:0 and 6:20 p. m.).
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:45, 8 and 8:20 p. m. On Sunday, 12:01.
3;15, 3:20, 3:45, 4:35, 8:30 a.m., 4 (5:20 Limited, 6:30, 7:45, 3 and 8:20 p. m. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 a.m. and
4:30 p. m. Maily except Sunday
Tickel offices, 4:35, 8:50 and 9:44 Broadway, 1 Astor House
and food of Destrosses and Cortlands sts., 4 Court-st, and
Brooklyn Annex Station, food of Futton-st., Brooklyn; Nos.
114, 115 and 115 Hudson-st., Hoboken Station, Jersey CityEmigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery Place and Castic GarSen.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check Dargage from hotels and restinates a. Dargage from hotels and restinates a. J. R. WOOD, CHARLES E. PUCH. Manager. General Pass's Areat.

WEST SHORE ROUTE,
via West Shore of Hudson River,
via West Shore of Hudson River,
NEW-YORK WASTERN BALL
AND NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN BALL WAY.

For Saratogs, 11:20 a.m.; 3:50 p.m.
For Abbany and Catskill Village, *8 a. m., 11:20 a.m.; 3:50 For Albany and Catskill Village, '8a, m., 1170 a. m., 180 p. u., 1

8 p. m.
For Ellenvide. and Hloomingburg, 8:30 a. m., 4:10 p. m.
For the kind, tryingston Manor, Liberty and Fallsourg,
8:50 a. m., 4:10, 30 p. m.
For New Bertin and Delhi, 9:30 a. m.
For Saunford 11:20 a. m., and Saturdays only, 3:50 p. m.
For Kanterskill Hunter, Funnit, Pine Hill, Phenoten, 8
a. m., 11:40 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 8 a. m. train runs dully to suminfo. Kingston, Highland, Pough keepsie, Mariboro, 'S a. m., '10' a. m., 430 p. m., 5-20 p. m., and 11:20 a. m.; 3:50 p. m. for Kingston. Kingston.
Newburg. *8 a. m., *10 a. m., 11:20 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 4:30
p. m., 5:20 p. m.
Prot Middlesswa and Campbell Hall, *;30; *10:00 a. m.,
110, 5:20, *8:** 0. p. m.
Cornwan, West Point, Cranston's, *5:30 a. m., *5:00 a. m.,
5:30 a. m., *10 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 4:10, 4:30 p. m., 5:20 p. m., *3
p. m. and 11:20 a. m. for Cranston's.

p. m. and 11:20 a. m. for Cranator's.

Daily, Other trains except Sunday.
Builty parior cars to Phenicia, Catakili Mountains, on 11:20
a. m. train.
Parior Buffet ears on 11:20 a. m. and 3:50 p. m. trains for Catakili, Albany and Saratoga.
1:10;and truinman 8:cepting ears through without changed rices on 3 p. m. frein at state on an at offices of the company.
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car seets and sleeping car berths reserved at all